

BOTH BAY STATE PARTIES WANT A SAFE TREATY

Democratic Convention Demands Amendments, Republicans Reservations.

FACT DEAD OTHERWISE

Senator Lodge's Efforts to Protect United States Are Commended.

Boston, Oct. 4.—Both the Democratic and Republican State conventions, in session here to-day, placed themselves on record as opposed to the acceptance of the peace treaty in its present form.

The Democratic convention wound up a heated debate on the question of the treaty and the League of Nations by adopting a resolution favoring ratification of the treaty, including the league covenant, only "provided the covenant is so amended as to give no other nation more votes than the United States, to protect the sovereignty of the American people, to protect the right of self-determination and to refrain from adding to the burden of peoples wanting to be free and independent."

The Republican convention was equally frank in its desire to have the treaty ratified, but declared that there must be specified reservations and condemned the action of the peace commissioners in the matter of Fiume, Thracian and Shantung.

Lodge's Course Praised.

In addition to its action demanding reservations the Republican convention recorded itself as proud of the statesmanship of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The resolution indorsed his "efforts to bring about prompt action on the treaty."

The clash on the treaty plank in the Democratic convention centered in an amendment introduced by John L. Donovan of Boston, which was finally rejected. This amendment demanded that the treaty of peace and the covenant of the League of Nations "be considered and acted upon as separate and distinct documents," that the Senate refuse to approve any such document which does not give self-determination to all small nations, whether oppressed by the victor or the vanquished, especially Ireland, to whose sons and daughters the United States owes a debt of gratitude which can never be fully repaid; and that the Senate "shall ever keep before its mind the fact that we are not ruled by an autocrat or emperor, and that not even the President of the United States may usurp their functions."

The Boston police strike also aroused lively discussion, which resulted in adoption of a platform plank. The police plank differed from that presented by the committee on resolutions, which had discussed the platform for fifteen hours and was not ready to report until an hour after the time set for the opening of the convention. The original plank read:

"We condemn the policemen who left their post of duty, but we condemn more Gov. Coolidge for his inaction and culpability in failing to protect the life and property of the people of Boston."

Police Plank as Amended.

Several delegates made strenuous objection to this wording and after a long wrangle the convention amended the plank to read as follows:

"We do not condemn the policemen who left their post of duty, we condemn Gov. Coolidge for his inaction and culpability in failing to protect the life and property of the people of Boston. We further condemn the breach of faith and deceit of the people of Boston for the false assurance of security given them in the declaration that there was ready for immediate service an emergency force of ample protection, when he had no such force at hand and it was not provided until it was demanded by the Mayor of Boston."

The convention extended sympathy to President Wilson in his illness and "cordial wishes for his immediate restoration to good health." The platform expressed "heartiest commendation of his Administration."

Other planks favored legislation to aid farmers to increase food production; in the State, State ownership and development of water power for conversion into electricity, non-contributory maternity benefits and old age pension legislation making permissible State ownership and operation of gas and electric plants and street railways, a graduated income tax "bearing more heavily upon the large incomes of the rich," a "substantial additional grant to service men," in addition to the \$100 bonus already given them and deportation of the alien slacker, the conscientious objector and the interned alien.

Richard H. Long, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Col. John F. J. Herbert, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, addressed the convention. Both strongly indorsed the platform accepted by the convention and both advocated public ownership of public utilities.

Republican Convention.

In the Republican convention the main interest centered in the attitude of the platform toward the League of Nations. The committee, which began its work yesterday afternoon, did not complete its report until early to-day. It was

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TAFT SAYS BUDGET CAN SAVE MILLIONS

Former President Shows House Members Chance for Big Economy.

REVENUES NOW LIMITED

Enormous Expenditures for War Have Made System Necessary, He Says.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A national budget system, making the President directly responsible for all Government appropriations, should be inaugurated at once as an economic measure that will assist the Government in meeting its war debt, William H. Taft declared today before the special House Committee on the budget.

Mr. Taft stated that from his experience as President, Governmental appropriations would be reduced hundreds of millions if such a plan were adopted. He urged the creation of a special budget staff under direction of the President that would investigate all requests of Government departments for appropriations, cut out duplications and useless expenditures and make them conform to the estimated receipts of the Treasury for each fiscal year. He asserted he personally introduced a sort of budget system by carefully going over estimates with Cabinet officers and was thus able to reduce estimates during his term more than \$100,000,000.

Examine Cabinet Members.

Should the budget system be adopted, Mr. Taft advocated that Cabinet members be allowed to come before the House, explain their respective needs and undergo cross examination. Should Cabinet members disagree with the budget staff recommendations, they can require to private life, he said.

"From my experience, that isn't so bad, after all," he added.

Mr. Taft's testimony closed the hearings on the budget system and Representative Good (Iowa), chairman of the committee, stated that a budget bill probably would be reported to the House next week.

Mr. Taft said in part:

"Every great nation except the United States has a budget and could not live without one. The United States has been able to live without one because its revenues have been so large that little need was felt for economy. The consciousness that if the revenues were not sufficient, new fields of taxation were open, gave an unalloyed sense of freedom to the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the matter of expenditure. The States have been brought to a realization of the necessity for economy to meet their expenditures with any reasonable amount of taxation and they have been driven to the budget. The necessary enormous expenditures for the war, with the heavy taxation required by it, have now forced the attention of Congress to the same question."

"It is of the utmost importance that the authority which is to prepare the budget shall have sufficient power and prestige to bind to his judgment and will the enthusiastic tendency to spend that all bureau chiefs and heads of departments develop."

President Needs Experts.

"Of course the President cannot do this alone. If he is to be charged with this duty he must have a staff competent to do a great deal of the work for him and to submit to him a question difference where differences arise between his budget staff and the various departments and bureaus. He has the responsibility for carrying on the Government and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. He should be given by Congress the opportunity to say to that body how much he thinks it will take to run the Government effectively and give him the reasons therefore and give them in detail through the assistance of reports and estimates from his departmental heads and his bureau chiefs, modified as he thinks they ought to be."

"When I was in office I was much interested in cutting down expenses. I exercised the control I had over Cabinet officers and made them bring in their estimates before they sent them, through the Secretary of the Treasury. I forced down expenses and thought I was saving money. My cutting involved the reduction of \$100,000,000 or more of the estimates. But I found that without full information, without a staff to make the information independent of all departments, such cuts in the end were not likely to prove economical and often might interfere with efficiency. Moreover, there should be some means by which the President can be constantly advised from quarter to quarter of what is the cost of the various functions. Through this knowledge he could stimulate emulation between departments in the matter of supervising expenditures under appropriations already made. A great deal of money could be saved to the Government under such a system."

"The presentation of a budget by the President will put him on record, will make him responsible, will require him to justify himself before the people. It will put him on record with reference to the kind of taxation that he urges in order to meet the requirements of the budget. It tends to fix responsibility and that should be one of the chief objects in framing the machinery of popular government."

New Bond Issue Possible.

Greater Governmental economy must be put into practice immediately, Secretary of the Treasury Glass warned the

committee. Continued extravagance in Governmental funds will mean either additional bond issues or increased taxes, the Secretary said. He added that at least \$1,000,000,000 this year, the Secretary said, adding that the financial situation of the Government and the country is such that it would be very unwise to take either step now.

The blame for Governmental extravagance, Mr. Glass said, rested upon both the Government departments and Congress. He attacked the plan now being pushed in Congress to grant a large additional bonus to the service men, saying it was a move to buy the soldier vote and that it was certain to bring another bond issue, which would endanger the credit of the Government. The Secretary indorsed the budget system as a step toward greater economy.

"To-day the credit of the United States is imperiled by projects initiated and supported on the floor of Congress with a view to capturing the so-called soldier vote," Mr. Glass said. "I do not believe for a minute that it is any such thing as the soldier's vote that is the danger that is to come after them in order to give them a holiday."

Only Billion Deficit.

"I have said the finances of the United States are in excellent condition. I have said in substance that I do not anticipate a deficit in the current fiscal year in excess of \$1,000,000,000, and that that deficit is the result of the war. The payments of the Victory Loan, payable within the fiscal year, I have said that there need be no more Liberty loans. But I say to you again, if the Government is to meet its obligations, it must call to this great peril, there must be another Liberty loan, and you, gentlemen, have introduced a bill to call to the United States and call upon them to subscribe for bonds, the proceeds of which are to be given away to the well-to-do and young men who are in the American people know went out in a spirit of unselfishness, not one of self-seeking, to fight for their country."

"I hope I shall never shrink from the performance of any public duty, yet I do not covet the task of making such an appeal and I shall not willingly be a party to offering this affront to the generous, heroic, unselfish Army and Navy of America that saved the freedom of the world."

Credit in Danger.

"The Congress may propose to pay this gift in bonds themselves, but that does not help any one. If bonds are given away to the soldiers the language in that manner of those bonds will depress the prices of existing bonds so that they will be sold at a loss to the United States and force additional sacrifices from the twenty million people who participated in financing the war, providing the money, and the Government which made it possible for our splendid army to contribute decisively to the great victory."

"I am heartily in favor of a budget system. Without effective control over Governmental expenditures and limitation of them to the Government's income, we shall bring down upon our heads the splendid structure which our fathers built and which we have preserved. The very success (which you will pardon me if I call brilliant) with which the Treasury has financed the stupendous requirements imposed upon America by the great war may become a menace."

"All sense of values seems to have departed from America. The demands, bureaus and boards, all inspired by a laudable enthusiasm for their work, but some by a less laudable instinct to prestige to bind to his judgment and will the enthusiastic tendency to spend that all bureau chiefs and heads of departments develop."

Government cannot pay except out of the pockets of the people. The burden of taxation, the burden of credit expansion, is inevitably shifted to the whole people of the United States. Some taxes are more readily adapted to being shifted from the backs of the original taxpayers, presumably better able to bear them, to the backs of the people as a whole, but in the long run the burden of Governmental waste and extravagance falls more heavily upon the poor than upon the well-to-do than upon the rich."

Fears Some Economies.

Mr. Glass then said Congressional economy in some important bureaus would result in a large loss to the Government. "While your committee is considering a budget and an audit in the interest of the Government the Government of the United States is in danger of losing millions of dollars because some of the departments charged with the conduct of its business are underrunning, limited to the employment of less efficient help than they should have and provided with insufficient space to house those employees," he said.

"The work in the office of the auditors is months behind because of the failure to provide an adequate force or adequate space to transact his business."

"The Congress withholds the necessary funds to erect an adequate vault for the protection of the vast gold store of the United States. It withholds the necessary appropriation to enable the Treasury of the United States to count Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes turned in for redemption, with the result that the Treasury is unable to take credit for those notes and is obliged to borrow corresponding sums of money at interest running at 4-1-4 and 4-1-2 per cent, and this notwithstanding that any appropriation for this purpose will be charged back to the Treasury and cost not a penny to the Government of the United States. Bonds, notes and gold with the custody of which the Treasury is charged, are inadequately protected. There is an insufficient force to care for them. The force we have is underpaid. The work in the Treasury's office is behind, the work in the Division of Loans and Currency is behind, the work in the Division of Public Money is behind, the work

in the Register's office is behind, the work in the office of all the auditors is behind and the securities and moneys of the United States are inadequately protected because the Congress withholds the necessary appropriations."

KARL MUCK REACHES BERLIN.

Musical Director Expected to Leave in Switzerland.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Dr. Karl Muck, the musical director, who has returned to Berlin from internment in America, intends to establish himself permanently in Switzerland.

Dr. Muck was leading a series of concerts in this country for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which he was the conductor, when his pro-German attitude was called into question and recently his protests he was interned. Recently he was released with the first lot of Germans set free and deported to Germany.

PRINT BISMARCK'S SECRETS.

Leipzig Firm Will Tell Facts Disasteful to Kaiser.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Cotta Publishing Company of Leipzig announces that the third volume of Bismarck's recollections will appear before Christmas.

The publishers had contracted not to publish this volume during the Kaiser's lifetime, but now consider that the revolution has altered the situation. Bismarck's heirs have protested against the early publication.

PERU PRESIDENT'S TERM EXTENDED.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 4.—President Augusto Leguia will be proclaimed constitutional President October 12 for a period of five years, instead of four years, as fixed under the old constitution, but he was officially informed yesterday by the Congressional Commission.

JOHNSON DID GOOD WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

Addressed Large Audiences, Which Hailed His Attacks on League.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

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LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4.—The Johnson invasion of California is ended, to the complete satisfaction of the Senator and his followers. They are convinced that effective controversy of the arguments presented by President Wilson in behalf of the League of Nations during his California tour has been accomplished. Senator Johnson addressed a huge mass meeting in the Shrine Auditorium last night, at which the attendance exceeded 7,000.

Mr. Johnson and his party left Los Angeles this morning, going to Denver. Throughout his home State Senator Johnson's reception has been in the nature of an ovation, and his speeches against the league covenant, which were described as the most forceful arguments yet heard, provoked great enthusiasm. Mr. Johnson has devoted himself

especially to replies to President Wilson's statements about Article X, the Shantung deal and disarmament. His clear-cut accusation that the President after asserting repeatedly that a reservation to Article X was unnecessary because the man power of this country could not possibly be employed by the league without definite affirmative action by Congress, had turned an intellectual somersault when he said that the proposed Senate reservation merely setting forth in explicit terms this very provision would "cut the heart out of the league," made a profound impression.

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At noon yesterday Senator Johnson addressed a luncheon which taxed the capacity of the ballroom of the Alexandria Hotel, and his speech was cheered to the echo.

REED TO GIVE UP HIS TOUR.

Senator Cancels Engagements After Speech in Denver.

DENVER, Oct. 4.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, at the conclusion of his speech in Denver to-night, announced that he had cancelled remaining engagements and plans to return East at once.

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DOVAN DROPPED IN RANK.

Acting Police Captain Is Sent to Duty as Desk Lieutenant.

It became known yesterday that Acting Police Captain Joseph Donovan, in charge of the bureau of lost property at Police Headquarters, has been demoted from acting captain and transferred to duty as a desk lieutenant in the Twelfth Inspection district. The transfer becomes effective at 5 A. M. to-morrow. Donovan was appointed to the force in 1900. July 1, 1918, he was placed in charge of the First Detective Division by Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Lahey. After six months in that post he was transferred to the lost property bureau at headquarters, which looks after found and stolen jewelry and other valuables that fall into the hands of the police.

An acting captain Donovan draws \$2,500 a year. As a desk lieutenant he will receive \$2,450. He lives in Brooklyn.

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